Stated Meeting, March 2, 1860.

Present, twenty members.

Professor CRESSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Aubrey H. Smith, a newly-elected member, was presented, and took his seat.

Letters were read from the Public Library at Boston, acknowledging the reception of Part 2, Vol. xi of the Transactions, and from W. Polman, of the University of New York, which was referred to the Librarian, with power to take order.

The following donations for the Library were announced:—

Ann. Rep. (8th) Free Pub. Lib. New Bedford.—*From the Trustees.*
African Repository, xxxvi, No. 2.—*From Amer. Col. Soc.*
Proc. Acad. N. S. Philada. 1860. Sig. 1.—*From the Academy.*
Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc. xx, No. 3.—*From the Society.*
Astronomical Journal, Cambridge, Mass. vi, xi.—*From the Editor.*
Hayes's Arctic Boat Journey. Boston, 1860. 8vo.—*From the Author.*
Report Supt. U. S. Coast Survey for 1858. 4to.—*From the Supt.*

HALLOWELL (EDWARD). Mr. Foulke announced the death of Dr. Edward Hallowell, a member of the Society, who died February 20, 1860, æt. 51; and, on motion of Judge Sharswood, Mr. Foulke was appointed to prepare an obituary notice of the deceased.

Mr. Lesley drew the attention of the members present to the geological account of the Arctic Archipelago, affixed by the Rev. Samuel Haughton, President of the Geological Society of Dublin, to Capt. McClintock's Narrative. The coal measures of the extreme north land of America are therein described as older than the carboniferous formation; as succeeding the upper silurian limestones; containing numerous beds of highly bituminous coal, with one fossil shell,—the Atrypa fallax of the carboniferous shale of Ireland; finally, as overlaid by a series of blue limestone beds full of characteristic carboniferous marine shells, among which occurs the

Terebratula aspera (Schlotheim) of the Eifel. President Haughton says, "It is therefore highly probable that the coal-beds of Melville Island are very low down in the series, and do not correspond in geological position with the coal-beds of Europe, which rest on the summit of the carboniferous beds." The coal itself in some respects resembles some of the gas-coals of Scotland, which form a system older than that of the South Welsh coals. The corals, collected apparently from the same beds, are a curious mixture of silurian and carboniferous types. "The same blending of corals has been found in Ireland, the Bas Boulonnais, and in Devonshire." He concludes by saying, "I do not believe in the lapse of a long interval of time between the silurian and carboniferous deposits,—in fact, in a Devonian period."

Mr. Lesley described the subconglomeritic or false coal measures, first recognized stratigraphically by Dr. R. M. S. Jackson in Northwestern Virginia, in 1841, and botanically by Leo Lesquereux, in 1851; the system being best developed in Wythe and Montgomery Counties in Southern Virginia, in Southeastern Kentucky, and in Nova Scotia. He considered it probable that this earlier carboniferous era, illustrated in Ireland, Scotland, and elsewhere further east by workable coal-beds, would determine the age of the Arctic coal-field. The carbonaceous slate deposit of the lowest Devonian rocks, such as have been searched for coal in Perry and Juniata Counties, Pennsylvania, and have actually yielded thin coal-seams in Western New York, may better represent the German Devonian coal-measures.

Stated Meeting, March 16, 1860.

Present, sixteen members.

President Dr. Wood, in the Chair.

Letters were read from the Oberlausitzischen Gesellschaft, dated Görlitz, Dec. 21, 1859, requesting information; from